gonorrhoea and gleet; as a relief for the fever, inflammation and soreness of gonorrhoea, and as a treatment for gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea and spermatorrhoea.

On May 12, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $300 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22579. Misbranding of Weldona for Rheumatism, Collins Fever and Liver Medicine, and Eucaline Tonic Compound Regular; and adulteration and misbranding of Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless. U. S. v. John A. Salter (Vicksburg Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $250. Sentence suspended upon payment of costs. (F. & D. no. 29368. Sample nos. 7129-A, 7130-A. I. S. nos. 44372, 48752.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of various drug preparations, the labelings of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. It also was claimed for the Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless that it was free from dangerous medicine, whereas it contained acetanilid, a drug that might be dangerous. The acetanilid declaration was incorrect since the article contained less than claimed on the label.

On November 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against John A. Salter, trading as the Vicksburg Chemical Co., Vicksburg, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 7, 1931, and January 12, 1932, from the State of Mississippi into the States of Missouri and New York, of quantities of Weldona for Rheumatism and Collins Fever and Liver Medicine, respectively, which were misbranded; and on or about May 24, 1932, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Texas, of a quantity of Eucaline Tonic Compound Regular which was misbranded, and a quantity of Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by this Department showed the Weldona for Rheumatism to consist of gray-colored tablets coated with a mixture of calcium carbonate and sugar, and to contain acetylsalicylic acid, glycyrrhiza, plant extractives, starch, and a small amount of magnesium, probably as carbonates; that the Collins Fever and Liver Medicine contained chiefly water, alcohol, invert sugar, licorice root, colocynth, resins of podophyllum, and small amounts of magnesium and phosphate compounds and an unidentified alkaloid; that the Eucaline Tonic Compound Regular consisted essentially of salts of cinchona alkaloids (quinidine and cinchonine, 1 g per 100 cc), ferric chloride, a trace of capsicum extract, a bitter resin, methyl salicylate, and eucalyptus oil, alcohol, sugar, and water; and that the Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless consisted essentially of cinchona alkaloids (quinidine and cinchonine, 1.43 g per 100 cc), acetanilid (2.1 grains per fluid ounce), a trace of eucalyptol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the Eucaline Tonic Compound Tastless was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to contain 3 grains of acetanilid to each fluid ounce, whereas it contained not more than 2.1 grains of acetanilid to each fluid ounce.

Misbranding of the said Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless was alleged for the reason that the statements "Free from Dangerous Medicine", borne on the carton, and the statement "Acetanilid 3 grains to each fluid ounce", borne on the cartons and bottle labels, were false and misleading since the article contained acetanilid, a dangerous drug, and each fluid ounce of the article contained less than 3 grains of acetanilid; and for the further reason that the article contained acetanilid and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein.

Misbranding of all products was alleged for the reason that the labeling contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles which were false and fraudulent in the following respects: the Weldona for Rheumatism was falsely and fraudulently represented to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, sciatica, lumbago and rheumatic neuritis, or muscular rheumatism; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for severe cases of rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, and rheumatic neuritis, and muscular rheumatism; the Collins Fever and Liver Medicine was falsely and fraudulently represented to be effective as a fever and liver medicine; effective as a treatment, remedy,

and cure for fever, biliousness, jaundice, stomach and liver trouble, bilious colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, liver complaints, indigestion and sick headache; effective to correct disturbed action of the excretory organs and to assist the removal of malarial poisons from the system; effective to exercise a decidedly beneficial effect on a torpid or functionally deranged liver; effective to remove bilious obstructions in the liver and bowels and to have a strengthening influence in the stomach and digestive organs; effective to promote digestion and assimilation of food; effective as an antiperiodic; the Eucaline Tonic Compound Regular was falsely and fraudulently represented to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chills and fever, malaria, dumb fever, enlarged spleen, la grippe and bad colds; effective as a treatment for general debility caused by malaria weakening the blood and system; effective as a blood and liver tonic; effective as a remedy for chronic chills and fever; and the Eucaline Tonic Compound Tasteless was falsely and fraudulently represented to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for la grippe; effective as a remedy for fevers and bad colds; effective as a general restorative; effective to strengthen the system; and effective as a liver tonic.

On May 21, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $250. On May 22, 1934, the fine was ordered suspended upon payment of costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22580. Adulteration and misbranding of Vi-Te-Ma Stock Compound and Vi-Te-Ma Poultry Compound. U. S. v. 4 Cartons of Vi-Te-Ma Stock Compound, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29724, 30036, 30037, 30371, 30372, 30376, 30461, 30486, 30513, 30514, 30699, 30700, 30701, 30741, 30742, 31003, 31004, 31039, 31097, 31237, 32022. Sample nos. 13993–A to 13999–A, incl., 14078–A, 14093–A, 14094–A, 14097–A, 16850–A to 16853–A, incl., 18256–A, 18257–A, 18262–A, 19077–A, 30428–A, 30429–A, 30430–A, 32066–A, 32067–A 35178–A, 35381–A, 35382–A, 37868–A to 37871–A, incl., 46241–A to 46244–A, incl., 46684–A, 46685–A, 57077–A, 57081–A to 57084–A, incl., 57086–A, 61887–A, 61888–A.)

These cases involved various drug preparations, sold as stock and poultry conditioners containing yeast and cod-liver oil. No yeast or cod-liver oil was detected in the samples examined. Examination further disclosed that they would not promote growth, fattening, and productivity of livestock and poultry as claimed, also that they contained no ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 3, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel (amended March 15, 1933), praying seizure and condemnation of four cartons of Vi-Te-Ma Stock Compound at Henderson, Ky. Between the dates of April 6, 1933 and February 26, 1934, libels were filed in district courts for the Northern District of Alabama, Northern District of Mississippi, Southern District of Mississippi, Western District of Virginia, Southern District of Indiana, Northern District of New York, Western District of Louisiana, and Eastern District of Virginia against various lots of Vi-Te-Ma Stock Compound and Vi-Te-Ma Poultry Compound within the jurisdiction of said courts. It was alleged in the libels that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce from Fostoria and Tiffin, Ohio; that most of the shipments had been made by the Vi-Te-Ma Products Co., E. W. White, and C. L. Jones (in a few instances the name of the shipper does not appear in the record); that the shipments had been made during the period from August 16 to December 16, 1932; and that the articles were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Portions of the article were labeled: "Manufactured by the Vi-Te-Ma Products Co., Tiffin, Ohio."

Analyses of samples of Vi-Te-Ma Stock Compound by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of large proportions of calcium carbonate (40 percent), magnesium sulphate (50 percent), ferrous sulphate (8 percent), small proportions of sulphur and minute amounts of fenugreek, quassia, nux vomica, and potassium iodide. Analysis of samples of Vi-Te-Ma Poultry Compound by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of large proportions of magnesium sulphate (50 percent), calcium carbonate (44 percent), iron oxide (3.5 percent), and small proportions of sulphur, capsicum, quassia, and potassium iodide. No yeast or cod-liver oil was found.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, since they were represented to contain yeast and cod-liver oil; whereas